

Stonewall Jackson Lake, was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1966. The project is the most recent addition to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Pittsburgh District's 16 flood damage reduction reservoirs. It is also the most recent addition to West Virginia's vast treasure of recreational resources.

Stonewall Jackson Lake can be easily accessible from Interstate 79. The lake is in an area rich in history and Appalachian tradition. These factors combined with the scenic beauty of the area provide for excellent recreational opportunities.

The project is located on the West Fork River. This river flows north for 98.7 miles to Fairmont, West Va. where it joins the Tygart River to form the Monongahela River. The total drainage area above the West Fork River is 881.4 square miles, and represents approximately 12% of the total Monongahela River drainage area.

There are two major arms of the project lake, one that follows the West Fork River and another that follows Skin Creek.

The terrain surrounding the lake is generally characterized by gentle sloping land which extends from the rounded ridge tops to the lake's shoreline. Many small inlets which exist along the shoreline provide excellent opportunities for fishing, canoeing, photography, and sightseeing.

While the dam was still under construction, it prevented flood damages estimated to be \$25.6 million during the 1985 Election Day Flood.

Lake and Dam Statistics

Location: On the West Fork River in Lewis County West Va., about 3 miles south of Weston, West Va. The lake is located entirely within Lewis County.

Project Area:	20,451 acres
Drainage area above dam:	101.8 sq. mi.
Construction costs:	\$208,000,000

Dam

Type structure:	Concrete gravity with uncontrolled center spillway
Volume of concrete fill:	107,625 cu. yd.
Maximum height above streambed:	95 ft.
Total length:	620 ft.
Maximum width at base:	113 ft.

Outlet works:

Three 3.5' x 7' flood control sluices
Two 2.5' x 4' water quality control sluices

Lake

Length at normal pool:	7.6 mi.
Normal Area:	800 acres
Maximum Area:	6,820 acres

Elevation above sea level:

River at Bottom:	850 ft.
Maximum Pool:	975 ft.
Normal Pool:	800 ft.



Stonewall Jackson Lake



—BUILDING STRONGSM—

Stonewall Jackson Lake
1012 Skin Creek Rd
Weston, WV 26452-4558
(304) 269-4588

Daily Lake and Recreation Information
(304) 269-7463

WV Department of Commerce: Division of Parks District Administration
(304) 269-0523

WV Department of Natural Resources: Division of Wildlife District 3, French Creek
(304) 924-6211

www.lrp.usace.army.mil/rec/rec.htm

Recreation

Stonewall Jackson Lake provides an ideal setting for your pleasure and relaxation. Boating, fishing, hunting, hiking, and camping are just a few of the many recreational opportunities that are available.

The Army Corps of Engineers facilities include an administration building with a visitor information center and public restrooms, an outdoor plaza and walkways for viewing the dam, fishing access to the tailwater area, a hiking trail, and visitor parking areas.

The Stonewall State Park includes an 18-hole championship golf course, lodge, cabins, and campsites. The Vandalia area will be developed in the future to provide additional recreation opportunities.

Hunting and trapping are permitted on all project lands except recreation and other posted areas.

The recreation lake provides visitors with a variety of opportunities including boating, canoeing, fishing and water skiing. For boaters, launching facilities are available at Vandalia, Georgetown, Jacksonville, and Stonewall Jackson State Park. In addition, a car-top boat launch is available at Gladly Fork.

Backwater fishing areas are easily accessible by either boat or trail. Canoeists and other paddlers can explore the many inlets and backwater areas along the lake's 82-mile shoreline. Designated minimum wake areas offer visitors serenity and a place to quietly observe nature.

Construction of Stonewall Jackson Lake

Development of the project required the fee acquisition of 20,451 acres of land. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers retains 330 acres of land at the dam site for operation of the dam and support facilities.

All remaining federal lands are leased to the state of West Virginia. These consist of 4,440 acres managed by the West Virginia Department of Commerce as a state park, and 15,681 acres of land and water managed by the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources for public hunting and fishing.

Work necessary to accommodate the project includes the relocation of 6.5 miles of U.S. Route 19, more than 25 miles of West Virginia state highways, 10 cemeteries, 2 miles of railroad, a gas compressor station, an elementary school, numerous gas wells and pipelines, several miles of power and telephone lines, and several historic structures. Project lands below summer lake level were cleared of timber and manmade structures. However, some timber was left standing in cove and backwater areas to provide fish habitat.

In anticipation of future private hydropower development, a penstock recess has been included in the dam.



General "Stonewall" Jackson

The Stonewall Jackson Lake project was named for Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson, a famous general in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, who was born on January 21, 1824, near Clarksburg, West Va. His father died when he was a young boy, and he grew up with relatives Jackson's Mill in Lewis County. This community is located eight miles north of the dam.

In 1846, Jackson graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point. However, he later resigned from the Army and, prior to the Civil War, was a professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Artillery Tactics at the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Va.

On July 21, 1861, Jackson was in command of a brigade during the Battle of First Manassas (Bull Run). Confederate General Bernard Bee, at a critical moment, was trying to rally his own men. He saw Jackson and his brigade holding fast and shouted, "There stands Jackson's brigade like a stone wall! Rally behind the Virginians!" From that time on, Jackson was known as "Stonewall" Jackson.

Jackson went on to play an important role in many major Civil War battles. Some of his more famous battles occurred during Bull Run, the Shenandoah Valley campaign, the Defense of Richmond, the Second Battle at Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, and the Battle of Chancellorsville. General Jackson is recognized as one of the outstanding tacticians in military history.

Stonewall Jackson died on May 10, 1863, after accidentally being shot by one of his own men during the battle of Chancellorsville.